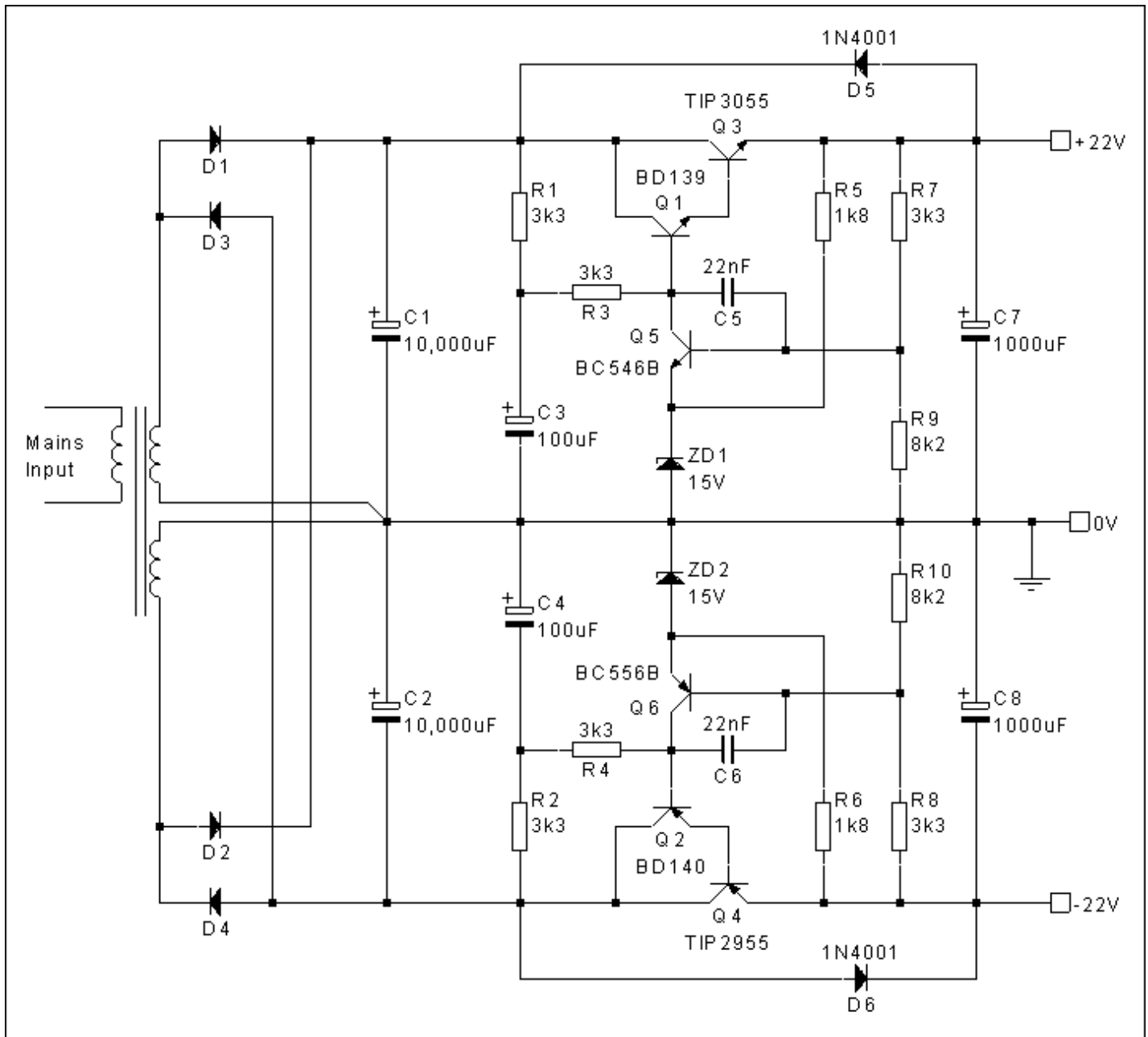


[\[Back to Index \]](#)

A Simple Voltage Regulator

The following diagram is provided for anyone who would like to include a voltage regulator but who does not want to use one of the ic versions (as in the updated, regulated supply for the 1996 design). This is a very basic regulator circuit, without any additional features such as foldback current limiting, and does not have the same performance as an ic regulator.



Notes

The TIP2955/TIP3055 transistors should be satisfactory for a power supply feeding a single amplifier. If two amplifiers are to be fed from a single power supply, these transistors should be changed to higher power devices such as the MJ2955/2N3055. Adequate heat-sinking must be provided for whichever transistors are used.

R9 and R10 can be replaced with a 10k preset potentiometer (or a 5k potentiometer in series with a 5k6 fixed resistor) to provide adjustment of the output voltage.

As with the capacitance multiplier circuit, Q2 and Q4 can be changed to a complimentary feedback pair arrangement, if required, to allow the use 2N3055s as the pass device in both halves of the supply (see the [capacitance multiplier](#) page for details). If this done, R9 and R10 must be made variable to allow the supply rails to be set to equal (but opposite) voltages.

Zener diodes of a different voltage rating can be used for ZD1 and ZD2, but the value of R9 and R10 will need to be adjusted to maintain the +/-22V output.

For different output voltages or a different Zener diode voltage, the output voltage can be calculated from the following equations:

$$+V_{OUT} = ((R7 + R9) / R9) * (Vz + 0.6)$$

$$-V_{OUT} = ((R8 + R10) / R10) * (Vz + 0.6)$$

where +V_{OUT} and -V_{OUT} are the required supply rail voltages and Vz is the Zener voltage.

[\[Back to Index \]](#)

HISTORY: Page created 13/05/2001

16/05/2001 Diagram amended to correct polarity of D6, Resistor numbering corrected in voltage equation

17/05/2001 Minor text changes. Second voltage equation added